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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1904.

## The Silence of Japan.

Revelation of Japanese Character in the Secrecy of Operations.

One of the noteworthy things in the present Oriental war is the absolute secrecy which the Japanese have managed to preserve regarding their military and naval operations. This ability to keep silent was noted by a "New York Herald" correspondent a week or more ago, in an article on present conditions in Japan. He said that upon the beginning of hostilities an extraordinary taciturnity among the people of Tokyo and other Japanese cities, on the subject of the war, was at once noticeable. Pictures of battleships and fortifications, which had been obtainable a short time before, were withdrawn from sale; officials of all grades courteously declined to answer questions; and even the average Japanese citizen, if questioned on the subject of the war, and the possibility of this, that, or the other course being taken by Japan, had nothing whatever to say. The impossibility of getting anything out of Minister Takahara has already become a matter of comment in Washington.

This silence and secrecy explain in part the unreliability of a great deal of the war news. When one of the principals of a quarrel simply will not talk, and his actions must be ascertained through sources more or less untrustworthy, the securing of information is difficult. Yet it must be admitted that in taking this course of absolute secrecy the Japanese have not only shown the sagacious foresight which seems to be evident in all their maneuvers, but exercised an almost incredible self-control as a people, since not the smallest sliver of information which could afford aid and comfort to the enemy seems to have been allowed to escape even in the form of rumor. Imagine the state of things if New York were in the same situation as Tokyo!

Self-control and the ability to keep a secret are, in fact, among the strongest traits of the Japanese, and with these they have also the seemingly contradictory disposition to be charmingly frank and honest when there is nothing to hinder frankness. Their invariable courtesy seems not to cloak deceit. When a thing is to be hidden, it is hidden by an impenetrable demeanor, not by a mountain of lies.

## Additions to the Navy.

Statistics Regarding the Action of European Countries and Our Own.

In speeches made by advocates of the Little Navy, the point has been made that this country should not increase its navy faster than other countries do, considering the fact it has, on the whole, less reason to fear war. Some statistics on the subject show that this argument is as devoid of point as a monkey's nose.

Since the beginning of the year 1898 Great Britain has added 641,000 tons to her fleet; France, 218,000 tons; Russia, 160,000 tons; Germany, 190,000 tons; Japan, 153,000 tons, and the United States 117,000 tons.

Instead of having added more to our fleet than either France or Germany, as one earnest speaker said we had, here we are away down at the tail of the least in the record of the last six years. This seems to indicate that even if we did make a greater increase last year than some other countries, it was done because it needed to be done, since even with this alleged unneeded for increase we have added fewer tons to our navy in six years than even little Japan.

The truth of the matter is that we have no business to consider other countries in this matter at all, at least not at present. What we have to consider is our coast line, the number of fortifications and ships which would be necessary to defend it from an enemy with a strong navy (no enemy without this equipment is likely to attack us after our transactions with Spain), the needs of our commerce, and the extent of our colonial possessions and obligations in different parts of the world. We also have to consider the desirability of preserving that freedom from entangling alliances of which we hear so much, and

the ways in which it can be done with the aid of a navy, in accordance with self-respect, or without a navy in a totally unprotected condition. It is true that we have a navy now which is as efficient as it can be for its size, but it is important to remember that if the Little Navy people had had their way we should never have had even that, and that they advanced precisely the same arguments in the days of Mr. Chandler and Mr. Whitney that they are advancing now.

## Better Paved Streets.

Taxpayers Ask for Asphalt on Seventh Street Northwest.

The business men of that part of Seventh Street which lies between D and E Streets and from G Street to the north side of New York Avenue northwest, are petitioning Congress for asphalt pavement in place of the present Belgian block pavement. It is argued that the business value of this part of Seventh Street warrants a better paving material, and that the business interests of the shops along the street suffer from the want of it.

This is a reasonable request, and worthy of attention. The Seventh Street trade has been built up largely within a few years, and has reached a standard high enough to deserve this slight favor. It is not much to ask that a street on which the traffic is so heavy as it is on this part of Seventh Street should have a pavement which will not scare customers away or make driving unpleasant for them. This street, Pennsylvania Avenue, and F Street, are our principal business thoroughfares, and all should be properly paved. The Seventh Street merchants have not had the attention they should have had some time ago, from the District government, and it is to be hoped that they will now get what they demand.

## A New Style in Divorce.

The Odd But Matter-of-Fact Order of an Ohio Judge.

A divorce case came up not long ago in Coshocton, Ohio, in which the judge gave a curious order. After hearing a statement of the case he decreed that while it was pending, the wife should go back to her husband's home, make his bed, cook his food, and keep his house, apparently on the principle that it was unfair to make him hire a housekeeper until he knew definitely that he could not have a wife.

This is a decision which will be loudly commended by a good many husbands, and is likely to diminish the number of divorces in that part of Ohio. It is not likely to form much of a precedent, for the reason that in many divorce cases the wife does not take care of her husband's house; the servant does—when one can be had—and a grass-widower can probably find a boarding place at less expense than he can support an establishment. The idea of the Coshocton judge probably was that every husband is entitled to the services of his wife in keeping his house, if his income does not permit the keeping of a servant.

It might not be a bad thing if some women were ordered to take a similar course with husbands who might or might not be their husbands after the suit was over. It would in some cases make the husband quite willing to get rid of them; and in other cases it might be good for the health of the wife to have something to do. About half the divorce cases in this country come about through lack of proper occupation for either wife or husband. One question, however, remains unanswered. How is such a decision to be enforced?

## The Servant Question.

The One Topic of Perennial Interest to Housewives.

Wherever two or three women are gathered together, one is practically certain to hear fragments of discussion of the servant question. Fragments is the proper term, because any prudent person, not directly interested in the subject, should beat a retreat at once. It is dangerous to suggest to such an informal caucus that the servant has any side of the argument.

Yet it is hopeless? Is this the one vexed problem of our country which cannot be settled by reason? It sometimes seems so. There are evidences, sometimes, however, that certain thoughtful persons are trying to reason it out. We find articles urging girls to go into homes instead of into factories. Why do they not make this choice? Why is it that they regard service as detrimental to self-respect?

The answer to that is to be found in these same confidential caucuses, which the servant generally overhears at some time or other, and of which her friends hear subsequently. The

sense of the meeting generally is much like this:

A servant is naturally dirty.  
A servant is naturally a liar.  
A servant is naturally dishonest.  
A servant is naturally immoral, or, if not that, at least vulgar in her inclinations.

A servant is naturally incompetent. Now, is any self-respecting woman going to step voluntarily into a position in which all these things will be taken for granted regarding herself? It may be true that servants, as a class, are guilty of these faults, but it is a curious fact that placing that sort of ban on a class keeps decent people out of it. One does not hear sweeping statements of this kind made about shop girls, typewriters, bookkeepers, public school teachers. If the time ever comes when they are generally made, it will be as hard to get competent employees in those lines of business as it now is to get them in household service.

## Musical Taste of Washington

The Average of Musical Cultivation Proved to Be High.

An unexpected and interesting proof of the good taste of Washington in matters of music was afforded by the audience at last night's popular Symphony concert. The success or failure of this series of concerts is a matter of importance so vital to Washington music lovers as to deserve serious attention. There has been some doubt in the minds of the managers, apparently, and perhaps also in the minds of the audience, about the exact kind of music which would be acceptable to the patrons of such concerts. The Times has held, and still holds, that the higher the class of music, and the more nearly it approaches to the level of the regular afternoon concerts, the better it will suit the audience; and last night's developments support The Times in this opinion.

Not only were the requests handed in almost entirely confined to music more or less classical, but the announcement of a program made up from these requests attracted a larger, more enthusiastic, and evidently more intelligently appreciative audience than usual, and this in spite of weather by no means propitious. It is doubtful whether a program made up of what is known as "popular" music would have brought out half as many. "Popular" music can be had in the theaters at any time; classical music cannot. There are hundreds, probably thousands, of music lovers in Washington who cannot afford to pay the prices of grand opera, who yet appreciate music of this class just as much as if they had made a trip to New York to see "Parsifal" at ten dollars a seat.

It will take time to change the habits of this music loving population, and woo them into attending concerts on Sunday evening instead of staying at home and enjoying the society of friends, or indulging in their own pet amusements. For many years there has been nothing whatever to attend on Sunday evening here except church, and church once a day is enough for a great many people. Hence a great part of the selected class on which the Symphony concerts must depend for patronage has formed the habit of staying at home on Sunday evening, or making a quiet call on friends. There is no earthly reason, however, why they should not go to hear Handel, Grieg, Beethoven, or Mozart played by an orchestra in a hall instead of a piano at home, and we have faith that they will when the matter has once gained their attention.

A Russian officer is quoted by Senator Beveridge as saying that Russia has never waged war except for an ideal. It further appears that the ideal is the Russification of Asia. Does a Russian land-grab by any other name smell the least bit sweeter?

Mr. Rockhill says that China has nowhere near 400,000,000 inhabitants. It is true that the Chinese seldom stand still long enough to be counted.

THE WOLF OUTSIDE MY DOOR.  
Of all the things that bother me (when I had cares of yore),  
I used to dread the most the Wolf (of whom you've heard before),  
The Wolf who inconveniently prowled just outside my door.

So once when Mr. Wolf hung round my home persistently  
And I was very short of cash, with not a crust for tea,  
I thought perhaps this Wolf might make a decent meal for me.

Upon the fire I set in fact a large capacious pot;  
Then I produced my water jug, and poured in all I'd got,  
And next I dumped his Wolfkins in (the water being hot).

I will not say my soup was thick, in fact 'twas very thin,  
That Wolf had lived on gelatins, and he was mostly skin.  
At any rate I ate him up, and made an end of him.

And now I sit complacently, and think that, never more,  
That Wolf will crouch upon my sill or sniff about my door;  
The wonder is no one had thought to eat him up before!

—New York Times.

## THE PERSONAL SIDE

HIS HOTEL RATE.

John Barrett, the new United States minister to the Argentine Republic, was received at Buenos Ayres with great cordiality. An account of his enthusiastic reception was sent to the State Department by Mr. Barrett, but it did not contain some of the most interesting details.

Bands played in celebration of Mr. Barrett's arrival, and he was greeted by prominent citizens, who escorted him to the best-known hotel in Buenos Ayres. Mr. Barrett was assigned to a suite of rooms and settled down to life in the Argentine city.

After his exciting experiences as Oriental agent for the St. Louis Exposition, the quieter life in Buenos Ayres was very acceptable to Mr. Barrett. One day it occurred to him that it might be well to ask the rate he was to pay for his rooms.

"Fifty-eight dollars a day," was the suave reply of the clerk.

Mr. Barrett enjoyed the hospitality of the hotel for only one week.

## CLIMATE OF PANAMA.

That Panama is not such an unhealthy country as it is reported to be, is evidenced by the appearance of Brigadier General F. Elliott, who has just returned from duty in that city. General Elliott is considerably tanned by his exposure to the tropical sun, but otherwise his trip benefited him, as he gained in weight and enjoyed perfect health.

While the people of Washington were sliding about on ice-covered streets, General Elliott and the 1,500 marines in his command were sleeping under mosquito nets at night, and in the daytime seeking the shade of trees to keep cool. The officers wore their white duck suits most of the time, and the men were clad in their summer weight uniforms. General Elliott and the officers who have returned say that the climate is far from being disagreeable.

## TAMMANY'S ATTITUDE HELPS HEARST ALONG

Views of Southern Democrat on Murphy's Dog-in-Manger Game of Shouting Cleveland.

The attitude of Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, and some of the other braves of the wigwam, toward ex-President Cleveland is causing a great many Democrats, especially in the South, a vast amount of trouble and worry. They contend that the position of Tammany Hall and the New York Democracy is helping Candidate Hearst as much as all the energies which the editor-statesman is himself putting forth. As first things come first, which Hearst would gain by Tammany's position in favor of Cleveland may not appear quite clear, but explained it is quite easy to understand. This is the way a prominent Southern Democrat, who has been a member of the House four or five times, would explain the matter.

"In my section of the country—in fact, throughout the entire South, and, I believe, generally throughout the country—there has been for more than a year a tendency to allow New York to dictate the Democratic nomination, and if Hearst is nominated, or if he controls the convention and dictates the nomination, Murphy and the other New Yorkers who are talking so much about Cleveland will be responsible for it. It is the fear of Cleveland as much as all the money he is said to be spending that drives recruits to his camp. And mark what I tell you, if this Cleveland 'damfoolery' is not stopped pretty quick, look out for Hearst."

## Ready to Back New York.

"We stand ready at a moment's notice," when we get the signal from New York, to declare for Judge Parker, Mayor McClellan, Senator Gorman, or any other good loyal Democrat of conservative tendencies who has stuck to the party in times of triumph and defeat and voted the ticket, but people who are not for Cleveland and I can't blame them. I couldn't stand for him myself. Now, the position which Leads Murphy and others of his organization have taken is leading people down in my section to believe that the South having decided to back Cleveland, he is intended to force Cleveland upon them. Of course, I am personally convinced that Murphy is really not for Cleveland, and that he, as well as the rest of us, sees what folly it would be to nominate the Sage of Princeton for fourth time, but I don't think politicians need to know that it would mean overwhelming defeat, and he knows full well that the Democrats of the country do not want Cleveland. He is only waiting and allowing things to shape themselves more definitely before he declares his preference. But in the meantime this delay is causing us a great deal of anxiety down in my country.

"Our people are talking politics a great deal and they have been watching and waiting in vain for the word from New York. They see that sentiment is not crystallized in favor of anyone; that all the candidates are conducting a sort of free-for-all-and-devil-take-the-hind-most canvass. The result will be that Hearst will be the gainer. He is the only man who is making any organized effort to get the nomination. Our conventions will begin to be held soon now, and seeing that the New York organization suggests no one except Cleveland, and our people won't have him, they will jump to the only man for whom there is an organized movement."

## A Good Democrat.

"They know Hearst as a Democrat, they know that his papers stuck to the ticket through thick and thin in the campaigns of 1886 and 1890, they know that as president of the League of Democratic Clubs he did a great deal of good work, and contributed largely, they know that although he may be radical in some things he is a Democrat at all times, and that is all they ask. They know he comes from New York, and they want a New Yorker, or, at least, an Eastern candidate. They won't stand Murphy's decoy duck much longer. If Tammany Hall would declare for Parker, thus making it certain that New York would send a delegation to the St. Louis convention instructed for him, our people would fall in line immediately almost to a man, but unless he or some other man is selected before long, I would not be in the least surprised to see the State convention of

## IN THE CIRCLE OF SOCIETY

Feasts of Purim Celebrated in Synagogues, Beginning Tonight.

Dance of Octagon Pleasure Club at Carroll Institute Hall.

The Jewish Festival of Purim, or the Feast of Esther, begins at sunset this evening, and will be observed with short services in the synagogues of the city this evening and tomorrow morning. In the evening service "The Book of Esther" is read.

The celebration of this festival takes the form of children's and young people's entertainments in the congregational and other religious schools. Several dances will be given, the principal one being the masquerade ball, which the Octagon Pleasure Club will give at Carroll Institute Hall tomorrow evening. A number of prizes have been offered for the most effective costumes. The proceeds derived from the dance will be devoted to the Hebrew Charities.

Mrs. Philip McMillan, who accompanied her mother, Mrs. Nicholas Anderson, to New York, will not return to Washington this season, but after her visit in New York is completed will proceed to her home in Detroit, where she will spend the spring.

Mrs. Miles, wife of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who has been ill since the early winter, is rapidly improving. As soon as she has gained sufficient strength to stand the fatigue of travel the general will take his wife away, though they have as yet decided just where they will go.

Former Secretary of War Elihu Root has joined Mrs. Root and Miss Root at Palm Beach.

C. W. Post is spending a short time in New York, where he is stopping at the Earlington.

## DINNER GUESTS AROUND TABLES

Brilliant Companies Entertained by Hospitable Hosts.

Mrs. Richardson Clover was among the dinner hosts on Saturday evening, when she entertained the British ambassador and Lady Darnley, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, Senator and Mrs. Alger, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator Allison, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith, Mrs. Warner, Miss Durand, Rear Admiral Kenny, and Major McCawley.

Mrs. Charles H. Harriot gave a beautifully appointed dinner at her home, 172 Massachusetts Avenue, last evening. Her guests included General and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Dulany Hunter, Marquise Lanza, Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Edna Tyler, the Rev. Father Lee, Faulkner Pierce, Frederick May, and James Lee, of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Madison Ballinger entertained at supper last evening Representative and Mrs. Grosvenor, Representative and Mrs. Hill, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Remy, Assistant Attorney General and Mrs. Robb, Dr. Ayers, and Lucius Watkins.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert K. Dyer, of 1817 K Street northwest, on Saturday evening entertained a large company at dinner in honor of Dr. Edwin H. Hughes, president of De Pauw University, Indiana, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Dyer for several days. Among those invited to meet Dr. Hughes were Justice and Mrs. Anderson and Miss Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Agnew, Senator Beveridge, Dr. and Mrs. Baker, the Rev. Frank M. Bristol and Mrs. Bristol, Mrs. De Camp, Judge Foster and Mrs. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Fraser, Dr. and Mrs. Gallagher, and Mrs. Helen Neil Howard, of Skowhegan, Me.

Mrs. Hoffmann, of 22 E Street northwest, will be at home this afternoon.

## Miss Borland Wife

of Frank H. Edmonds

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander T. Borland have sent out cards announcing the marriage of their daughter, Miss Hattie Clark Borland, to Frank Herbert Edmonds. The ceremony took place on Saturday evening in the sick room of the bride's mother, who is seriously ill. Only members of the immediate family were present.

## THE SAMURAI OF JAPAN THE NATION'S LEADERS

An English naval officer, fresh from the Far East, was talking about the officers of the Japanese navy. "Excellent little chaps," he said; "keen as mustard. They were always at it, always anxious to learn. The only thing about them was that when they thought you were looking at them they would pick up things you had not shown them and try to find out the secret."

If those Japanese officers had known it they would have gone to the ends of the earth to remove so dubious an impression, for in the traditions of the Japanese fighting class honor is more than life. Says W. R. Holt in the "London Express": "Bushido," their code of honor, was the religion of the Samurai. Literally translated, the word "samurai" means military knights, the path the fighting man must tread in his daily life as in his vocation.

## End of Feudal System.

All this came nominally to an end with the downfall of the feudal system in 1868. The samurai—the knightly class between the nobles and the plebeians—ceased to exist as an exclusive caste after the edict prohibiting the wearing of swords. They began to intermarry with the plebeians and to engage in trade. Bushido was no longer the only rule of life, providing for all its shifting changes. Chivalry—which is class privilege at its best—could not live in a democratic atmosphere.

Every Japanese, be he noble or plebeian, must now serve his term in the army. Nor are the officers an exclusive caste, for promotion is open to every man who will take the trouble to earn it. But it happens in the Japanese army as it happens in the English and the German—while every private soldier is free to become an officer, the great bulk of the officers do, as a matter of fact, come from a restricted section. In England, it is the upper and upper-middle class; in Japan it is the samurai—samurai still, whatever the edicts and the constitutions may say.

And, in the very fiber of their being, the traditions of Bushido remain. Those who are not less than thirty-five years old were taught it at their mothers' knee, and many of the younger men, coming of the same warrior stock, are imbued with the principles of the code.

## Principles on Trial.

Will these principles count for anything in battle? Native enthusiasts think they will. Dr. Nitobe, who has written a wonderful little exposition of Japanese thought ("Bushido, the Soul of Japan"), protests against the assertion that Japan beat the Chinese by means of Murata guns and Krupp cannon. "No! What won the battles on the Yalu, in Korea, and Manchuria was the ghosts of our fathers, guiding our hands and beating in our hearts. They are not dead, those ghosts—the spirits of our warlike ancestors. Scratch a Japanese of the most advanced ideas, and he will show a samurai."

The samurai began his training at a very tender age. Young children were sent among utter strangers with messages to deliver; they were made to rise before the sun, and to walk to their teachers with bare feet in the cold of winter. Small boys were taken to see executions, and sent back alone to the place by night, to leave a mark on the decapitated head. Sometimes they were made to go without food, and taught that a samurai should not be ashamed to go hungry. Self-control, courage, fortitude, loyalty were the cardinal virtues.

## Sacrifice of a Son.

Every samurai counted it a plain duty to sacrifice himself for his lord. Michizane, one of the greatest characters of Japanese history, was exiled from the

Mr. Powell Will Lecture Upon "A City's Gardens."

Notes and Gossip of Prominent People of the Capital.

An interesting event of the evening will be the illustrated lecture which R. A. Powell, of Philadelphia, will give in the banquet hall of the Shoreham. The subject of his lecture will be "City Gardens, or the Cultivation of Vacant Lots."

It is given in the interests of the City Gardeners' Association, of this city.

Dr. George Horton will give a reading this evening at 8 o'clock at Columbia University, under the auspices of the Columbian Women, who cordially invite the members of the George Washington Memorial Association to be present, and the alumnae of all other representative women's colleges having organizations in Washington.

Miss Poutzer, of New York, spent yesterday in Washington on her way to Palm Beach.

Mrs. Arthur Paget, who is now in New York, is expected in Washington shortly to spend a few days before going to Phoenix, Ariz., to join her daughter, Miss Lolla Paget. Miss Paget has been in Arizona for the past six weeks in the hope that the climate may be of benefit to her health.

Mrs. D. Olin Leech has as her guest Mrs. George Sparks, of Wilmington, Del., who will be remembered as Miss Alice Leech, of this city. They will be at home informally this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Lars Anderson, who are now in the West, will spend the Easter season in Washington, when they hope to find their home in Massachusetts Avenue completed.

Mrs. W. Parker Cutler will not be at home today, but will receive on the first and third Mondays in March and April.

William Small, United States consul from Canada, is visiting his family at 1315 Roanoke Street.

The Rev. Clement Brown, rector of the Church of the Assumption, will be at home informally to the members of the parish on the first Tuesday afternoon and evening of each month. Mrs. Brown will assist the rector in receiving.

## THE SAMURAI OF JAPAN THE NATION'S LEADERS

capital, and his enemies ordered the killing of his son, known to be secreted in a village school kept by Genzo, one of his vassals. Genzo's instant idea is to provide a substitute for the desired head. A new scholar is announced, and behold! he is of the same age and appearance as Michizane's son. He is beheaded, the deception is not discovered, and as the poor lad's father returns home he says to his wife: "Rejoice, my wife, our darling son has proved of service to his lord."

The young samurai was taught fencing, archery, jujitsu (clutching such part of the enemy's body as will make him numb and incapable of resistance), horsemanship, the use of the spear, tactics, calligraphy, ethics, literature, and history.

He was not to think of money; ignorance of the value of different coins was a token of good breeding. He was taught to forgive injuries, but he was also taught to hold his honor sacred, and to defend it at all times and at all hazards. To win honor, to avoid shame the samurai would go to any lengths.

Naturally, the man with a sword and Quixotic notions of honor was not always so gentle as he might be with those who assailed that honor. A distinguished samurai once told a Bushi to a flea jumping on his back. Forthwith the Bushi cut him in two, and afterward explained his reason by a syllogism. "Fleas are parasites which feed on animals; he said a flea was on me; and it is an unpardonable insult to identify a noble warrior with a beast."

## The Sword the Soul.

The sword was the soul of the samurai, and the swordsmith worked as if he were performing holy rites. Even the learned doctor feeds the soul of his mycic. Its cold blade collecting on the surface the moment it is drawn the vapors of the atmosphere; its immaculate texture, flashing light of bluish hue; its matchless edge, upon which histories and possibilities hang; the curve of its back, uniting exquisite grace with almost strength—all these thrill us with mixed feelings of power and beauty of awe and terror.

Under certain conditions suicide was the plainest duty, and elaborate ceremonials were rushed into it as insects fly into fire; mixed and dubious motives drove more samurai to this deed than nuns into convent gates. No circle in the inferno will boast of greater density of Japanese population than the seventh circle, and it is probable that all victims of self-destruction.

Although Bushido, with its fortitude and its punctilio, its odd mixture of the Spartan and the Quixotic, is no longer a recognized system, its spirit remains, and that may be the reason why the official Japs are so eager for war, and so confident as to its results.

## ALASKAN MINERS MEET PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

J. W. Ivey, of Alaska, presented to the President today a delegation of seven miners from Alaska, who are passing through the city and will return to Alaska in a few days.

One of the number was M. J. Sullivan, who was chairman of the convention held last October in the Solomon River district, and which was the first convention to select delegates instructed for the President. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Sullivan exchanged especially cordial greetings.